can convention, as such delegates, to be held in Chicago, June 21, 1904, whose right to seats in such convention are contested by John C. Spooner, Joseph V. Quarles, J. W. Babcock and Emil Baensch, hereafter referred to as the contesting delegates, hereby respectfully submit the following statement to the committee on credentials of the Re-

publican national convention.

The above contest was heard by the national committee, acting as a committee on credentials, on June 17, 1904. In order to have the case presented to such committee, we had caused to be carefully prepared, we had caused to be carefully prepared, a printed record, every fact of which was duly verified by the oath of reputable and well known citizens of Wisconsin, and, at the time of the argument before such committee, such record was placed in the hands of every member thereof, with the statement that the original documents contained in and referred to in said printed record were subject to the inspection of said committee or any member thereof, or any sub-committee that it might choose to appoint; that said record contained the evidence showing conclusively:

conclusively:
First, that the proceedings of the Wisconsin State Republican convention which elected the undersigned as delegates were in all respects regular and strictly according to the precedents of the party, and that the proceedings were in every respect entitled to the fullest recognition.

spects regular and strictly according to the precedents of the party, and that the proceedings were in every respect entitled to the fullest recognition.

Second, that the delegates in said Republican State convention spoken of as administration delegates, duly elected and duly credentialled, upon any basis that ever has been suggested, constituted a clear majority of such convention, and that the said delegates unanimously voted to send the undersigned as delegates at large to the said national Republican convention.

Third, that the meeting organized at the Fuller Opera House by a portion of the delegates, who, left said regular convention, had neither the form nor the substance of a regular State convention, and its representatives are not entitled to recognition in said national convention. At the hearing before said national committee on said contest the attorneys for the respective parties were heard orally, and on such oral arguments there was a sharp conflict of statement between the attorneys as to the material facts upon which any just determination of the contest must rest, and there was no possible manner of determining which claims were correct, except by examination of the original records containing the credentials of the delegates, affidavits and other evidence which was there presented and offered to be submitted by the counsel of the undersigned to the committee of any sub-committee appoint any sub-committee to do so, but at the close of the argument immediately decided said contest on the conflicting and wholly, contradictory oral statements of counsel for the respective parties. An examination of such record and such evidence would at once have disclosed the fact that the close of the argument immediately decided said contest of the conflicting and wholly, contradictory oral statements of counsel for the respective parties. An examination of such record and such evidence would at once have disclosed the fact that the close of the contesting delegates was without any foundation in fact. The a

their determination.

ISAAC STEPHENSON,

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,

J. H. STOUT,

W. D. CONNOR,

Delegates at Large.

What disposition should be made of

What disposition should be made of La Follette's statement was not considered by the committee on credentials until nearly midnight, after they had listened to the other contests. In the interim the members of the committee discussed the sentiments regarding the fairness of the committee on credentials as expressed in the La Follette statement, and many were for answering the document in a straightaway fashion, handling the signers of the statement without gloves. ent without gloves.

After considering the matter in all details, the committee decided late this evening to hear the Stalwart side of the story and not to allow the decision to go by default.

It was felt that La Follette's statement, if not denied or refuted, might possibly have a bad effect. Therefore, the committee will report on the contest.

Gov. La Follette left for his home to-night, taking his mad with him.

#### "LILY WHITES" GET IN. Votes Divided Between Them and the

CHICAGO, June 21 .- The "Lily White" faction of the Louisiana Republicans to-night scored a signal victory over their "Black and Tan" opposing faction when the committee on credentials voted to seat the two sets of delegates and to give each set of delegates a half vote in the

convention. The national committee decided in favor of seating the delegates representing the "Black and Tan" faction, but ex-Gov. Warmouth, who leads the "Idly White" organization, put up a great fight before the credentials committee, which resulted in twothirds of the members voting to reverse the action of the national committee and to recognize each faction.

This was the only radical departure from the decisions of the national committee in twenty contests which were considered to-day by the committee on credentials. Several contests were withdrawn. The contest of Representative Gillet of the Twenty-third district in New York against the district delegates named by the friends of J. Sloat Fassett was not brought before this committee, the decision of the national committee in favor of the Fassett delegates being allowed to stand.

## BRYAN AT DELMONICO'S.

Dines With Other Friends of the Down Trotiden After Posing for a Sculptor. William J. Bryan remained in town yesterday. He will return to-day to Nebraska.

and he promised last night that the East will not see him again until after the St. Louis convention. Mr. Bryan spent the morning in transacting legal business connected with the Bennett will case. In the afternoon he

posed for two hours for a sculptor who is lling a bust of him. Last night he dined at Delmonioo's with friends who have been working in the Hearst interest. He said that his meeting with these men had no political significance. Mr. Bryan was asked if he thought his own and Mr. Hearst's followers would

be strong enough at St. Louis to prevent the nomination of Judge Parker. He replied that he was making no predictions as to what might happen, but if it lay in his power to prevent the nomination, Parker would not be the choice of the convention. nothing to say about the local political situation.
Col. J. M. Guffey, Democratic national

col. J. M. Guffey, Democratic national committeemen for Pennsylvania, was back in town yesterday. His presence here revived the rumors that he was trying to make a dicker with Tammany. It can be stated positively, however, that Col. Guffey did not see Leader Murphy yesterday or any of Mr. Murphy's friends. Nor, so far as could be learned last night, does he expect to see Mr. Murphy while he is in the city.

### Champlain Tercentenary Exhibition

The New York Public Library has opened tree exhibition in the Lenox Library Building, to commemorate the 300th anni-versity of the discoveries by Samuel de in and the Sieur de Monte in 1604 Champlain and the Sisur de Monts in 1604 on the coast of the present State of Maine and in the Canadian provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The exhibition shows an unbroken series of Champlain's own works and works by Lescarbot, Bland, Sagard and Le Jeune. Many of the biographical histories about Champlain are shown and portraits, views and maps. The exhibition will be open daily for about two weeks from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

## CONVENTION BEGINS WORK, With him was J. Sloat Fassett.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE MEETING.

Mention of Roosevelt's Name Greeted With Applause Lasting Less Than Half a Minute-Arrival of the Delegates -Galleries Filled Only Partly-Plan for Cheering the President's Name by the Ushers Goes Wrong-Mr. Root's Masterful Address Received With Close Attention-Delegates Pleased With It.

CHICAGO, June 21.-At noon to-day the dime museums of Chicago held scarcely a delegate to the Republican national convention. Another show had opened, and the men who are to nominate a candidate for President and a candidate for Vice-President forsook the attractions of State street to see what was going to be done in the big coliseum on Wabash evenue. There they went, all the morning ong, in groups and singly, to be on hand at the beginning of the session at noon:

Chicago's local committee of arrangements had devised an excellent plan for he division of those who were going into the building into sections, so that there would be no crowding. It was a thoughtful and a proper thing to do; but, as it turned out there was no such jam as would have caused trouble, even though the delegates and spectators had been allowed to wander into the doors wherever they saw fit to do so.

At noon the convention was scheduled to be called to order. A quarter of an hour before that there were not 100 delegates in their seats. The galleries were not half filled. Each of the balconies in the ends of the building contained not more than fifty persons. They looked lonely and forsaken in the foreground of rising tiers of empty benches and seats.

In front of the speaker's platform, in the most advantageously situated gallery of all, there were empty seats before the convention opened and throughout the whole session. The side galleries and the seats behind the chairman's desk were not filled, and they did not fill up during the course of the two hours which the work of the day consumed.

Half an hour before noon there were a few delegates and a few alternates in the body of the hall separated from each other by sharp-eyed ushers, and to their number there were constant additions, until at noon the space reserved for them was occupied entirely; but although each car that passed the doors of the building brought more spectators, and these helped to paper the gallery seats, there was a distressing emptiness about the building above the main floor that contrasted strangely with memories of crowded halls that delegates to other conventions carried in their minds.

NEITHER COLD NOB ENTHUSIASTIC.

Nor was the crowd an enthusiastic one It could not be called cold; at times it manifested an evident desire to become enthusiastic. It wanted to cheer, but it could find no peg on which to hang a demonstration. Every few minutes some men in the seats above and behind the platform on which the officers were to sit would attempt to start applause, not for any par-ticular object, but simply to make the gathering seem like a convention. Their efforts would be seconded by persons in every part of the great building. But the prowd could not be induced to join in the demonstration, Each effort ended in fail-

SMALL PICTURES OF ROOSEVELT PUT UP. Since the last view was had of the building by those who are here to attend the convention an addition to the decorations had been made. On the bunting, between the arches of the building, small steel engravings of President Roosevelt had been placed. They were so far from the lower floor that many persons could not make out the subject of the picture. Some persons thought then were the portraits of the great men of the party in days past. Others thought that the national committee had decided to pay itself a little compliment

and picture all of its members. The only other portrait permanently in the building was the enormous oil painting of the late Senator Hanna that, hanging over the table on which the Hon. Henry C. Payne, chairman of the national committee, was to lean in calling the delegates to order, dominated the whole scene.

Just before the hour at which Mr. Payne was expected to smite the table with the "Gen. Gossamer of Ohio," as the Hon. Charles Henry Grosvenor is called in the smoky city, wandered in and took a seat on the platform. One of his admirers applauded a little.

NEW YORK DELEGATES ARRIVE Then there came a little outburst of enthusiasm at the entrance, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Representative John W. Dwight of Dryden and Col. George W.

Dunn of Binghamton came down the aisle to the New York delegation's place. Just behind them came Speaker Cannon. He walked to the front and then hurried back to the rear of the hall. William Berri of Brooklyn, with a brand new bottle of hair tonic in his hip pocket, wandered to his seat. Then Treasurer Cornelius N. Bliss of the national committee and Speaker Cannon came down the passage between the seats talking earnestly together.

Senator Cullom of Illinois, the man wh ooks almost as much like Lincoln as he does like Speaker Cannon, came next and stood at the head of the aisle chatting with members of the Illinois delegation. The crowd caught sight of Mr. Cannon and Mr. Bliss and gave them a welcoming reception.

Then Postmaster-General Payne and ex-Secretary of War Root, the temporary chairman of the convention, walked rapidly down the centre of the building. As soon as they were seen there was a cheer and some handclapping, and as they made their way through the groups of men that choked the passage the applause grew until it reached quite respectable proportions. Up the steps of the platform they went. Senator Scott of West Virginia greeted them at the head of the steps and gave the excuse

for another cheer. Lemuel E. Quigg and his young son Murray Quigg, took seats with the New Yorkers, and Mr. Quigg got a reception from

them.

"There's the youngest delegate in the convention," shouted a Kansan, as he caught sight of Murray Quigg.

Ex-Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court came in followed by Senator Edgar T. Brackett, the man who refers to President Roosevelt as "that damn critter." Gov. Franklin Murray of New Jersey and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts came into the hall at the same moment, through different entrances.

through different entrances. PAIRBANKS GREETED WITH A CHEER.

Soon after they had taken their seats there was a cheer at the north end of the building and the cry want up:

"It's Fairbanks!

Fairbanks it was, and the cheer was echoed from every side of the house. It took the delegates just twenty-five seconds to exhaust their desire to how! for Fairbanks. Governor-Chairman Odell, with Louis F. Payn and William C. Warren, who is not to be the national committeeman from New York, came in together. Just behind them was Senator Platt, smiling

TOTEM POLES BROUGHT IN. Giov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohlo walked across the space in front of the platform and some of the Ohlo men applauded him. He might have had more of a reception had not the Alaskan delegates come in at that moment bearing aloft their totem poles with white headed eagles perched on them. That was the first novelty to arrive, and the only one. The crowd treated it handsomely.

the only one. The crowd treated it handsomely.

William Barnes, Jr., of Albany and Representative James W. Wadsworth were
the next notables. Behind them was
George W. Aldridge of Rochester, and
under his shadow came ex-Judge Julius
M. Mayer, "the only thing left of the Low
administration." The Governor-chairman
sat next to E. H. Harriman. Speaker
Cannon shook hands with a number of
his friends in the New York delegation,
but though he was within a few feet of
the Governor-chairman, no greeting was
exchanged between them. Senator
Spooner, the leader of the Wisconsin State
Stalwarts, was recognized and applauded
when he entered the hall. He arrived
just at noon. Then the spaces reserved
for delegates and alternates were filled,
but the spectators' galleries were halt
empty.

empty.

Chairman Payne looked at the clock on the wall in front of him and waited. Fifteen minutes passed. Senator Penrose and the Pennsylvanians marched to their seats and were greeted warmly. Edward Lauterbach and County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton took their places.

ROOSEVELT'S BULLETIN MAN ARRIVES.

Just then a young man arrived in the press gallery to send bulletins of the progress of the convention to President Roosevelt in the White House. In the basement of the Coliseum, where each of the telegraph companies had an office was a special wire running straight to the President's operating room, and over this wire he was kept informed constantly of the progress of the convention. progress of the convention.

CONVENTION BEGINS FORMALLY Senator Beveridge of Indiana took

Senator Beveridge of Indiana took the seat next to Senator Fairbanks. Mr. Payne had been looking from the sparsely filled galleries to the clook for fifteen minutes and at last he decided to call the convention to order. He had a great wooden bung starter to use as a gavel, and with it he hammered on the table in front of him. The first stroke of the mallet on the table was the signal for some hand-clapping and when it was seen that Mr. Payne was standing up and ready to go to work there was a cheer.

Mr. Payne called the delegates to order, there was a scurrying for chairs, and then the Rev. Timothy P. Frost invoked the blessing of Heaven on the convention and on the country. While he was repeating the prayer the delegates and alternates and spectators stood up. As soon as he had finished Senator Scott presented a gold bound gavel to Mr. Payne on behalf of the Chloago committee of arrangements. Mr. Payne gave the table a rap with it to show his good faith and then called for Secretary Elmer Dover of the national Republican committee to read the call for the convention. Mr. Dover turned the honor over to John R. Molloy of Ohio, who has a reading voice that was plainly audible in the furthest corners of the hall. Every person in the hall must have understood what he read.

SILENCE AND CHEERS FOR HANNA When the name of the chairman of the When the name of the chairman of the national committee who signed the call was read, there was a moment of silence, and then a spontaneous outburst of cheering. The call was issued by Senator Hanna, and instinctively the cheering throng faced the portrait of the Senator in the centre of the hall and shouted in honor of his memory. As the sound of the voices died away, Gov. S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota, the man who started the legal battle against the Northern Securities Company, pushed his way to Mr. Payne's side and made a little speech presenting to the convention little speech presenting to the convention the table on which the chairmen were to rap

the table on which the chairmen were to rap for order.

This table was made in the South Minneapolis High School by the manual training class. It was presented to the national Republican convention in 1882, which was held at Minneapolis, and standing behind it William McKinley announced the renomination of President Harrison. At St. Louis, in 1896, Senator Fairbanks wielded the gavel over it, and the table witnessed the nomination of McKinley. In 1900 it was on the platform at Philadelphia and Senator Wolcott of Colorado and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator Hanna of Ohio beat on it to keep order. McKinley's renomination was declared to be a fact from the table, and the unanimous selection of Theodore Roosevelt for the second place on the ticket was sealed with a blow upon it.

FIRST MENTION OF BOOSEVELT. Gov. Van Sant said that now the table

Gov. Van Sant said that now the table was to be a part in one more historic scene. He said:

"We ask you now to use it again, to make it more historic; for you are now about to name without one dissenting voice, with perfect unanimity, that fearless leader, Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the State of neodore Roosevell, to which the State of finnesota, with an unbroken record, now ledges to cast her electoral vote this com-ng November."

ing November."

This was the first time the President's name had been uttered on the platform. As Gov. Van Sant spoke it applause started in half a dozen places in the hall at once. The handclapping grew in volume, and with it came cheers. The applause spread over the body of the hall and into the galleries. The delegator and alternates stood. leries. The delegates and alternates stood up, and the spectators followed their ex-ample. The chorus was kept up for twenty-

ample. Seconds.

After the applause had died down Mr.
Payne accepted the table in the name of
the convention, and then introduced Mr.
Root as the candidate for the temporary chairmanship put forward by the national committee. Governor-Chairman Odell of New York made the routine motion that the selection of the national committee should be ratified, and then Mr. Root began to

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CLAQUE. For an explanation of an incident that happened at this point in the proceedings it is necessary to tell a little inside history that was never intended to be made public.

it is necessary to tell a little inside history that was never intended to be made public. Early this morning. Assistant Sergeantat-Arms David C. Owen, who has charge of the ushers and other employees and subordinate officers on the floor of the convention, corralled 300 of his assistants in the big room used by the national committee for its meetings and made a little speech to them. He told them where they were to stand and what they were to do. Then he dropped his voice and said confidentially:

"Now, boys, a great deal of the success of this convention depends on you. There is a grave danger that this thing may be cold and we want to work up some enthusiasm. We were unable to get a big picture of the President which would compare favorably with the one of the late Senator Hanna over the speaker's chair.

"Now it is arranged that when Secretary Root is introduced and there will probably be some applause, that a picture resting on an easel will be placed on the platform. It will be veiled in a flag. When the flag is pulled off you fellows want to shout for all you are worth—cheer in concert, so that it will sound like a spontaneous outburst, the moment the picture of the President is revealed. Your shouts coming from all sections of the hall will wake up the delegates and start them to cheering. We have got to do something to wake things up and arouse enthusiasm and we depend upon you fellows to start it. Remember upon you fellows to start it. Remen

CHERRING PLAN GOES WRONG.

So it happened that just as Mr. Payne was turning to Mr. Root, who sat near him on the platform to tell him about his election to the temporary chairmanship, half a dozen men trigged a huge easel and a six-foot aquare picture of the President to the platform, Mr. Payne turned to the delegation and bowed at Mr. Root. At that moment the cloth—it was not a flag—that covered the portrait was withdrawan, and the ushers and assistant sergeants—atarms began their "spontaneous cheering."

Some of the delegates were at that time applauding for Mr. Root, who was seen by some of them for the first time. They cast their eyes over toward the picture on the right of Mr. Root, and the cheering was renewed. This time it lasted for ten seconds, and then died out. If the stampers tried to keep it alive they were unable to CHERRING PLAN GOES WRONG

There are several ways of keeping cool besides going into cold storage via the cracked ice process. The most sensible way is to regulate the temperature by wearing a stylish and becoming STRAW

# KNOX

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world

do so, and the easel and picture were taken down and hustled away.

ROOT'S SPEECH MAS TERLY.

When Mr. Root began to speak his voice was very husky, and it was several minutes before it cleared up and he was able to control it as he wished. After a short time, however, he was able to do what he wanted with it, and the telling phrases of his address had an added force from the masterly manner in which he spoke them. Seldom, if ever, has Mr. Root made a speech that commanded the entire and complete attention of his audience as the one he delivered to-day. His clear out exposition of the achievements of the party, his plain and convincing rehearsal of the evident familiarity he displayed with the various matters that he touched upon were alike appreciated by the audience. When there was an opportunity for applause it was given, but the instant silence that was given, but the instant silence that followed a motion of Mr. Root's hand showing that he was going to continue his remarks was a greater tribute to him and the excellency of his oration than any applause could have been. LONGEST APPLAUSE FOR HANNA'S NAME.

Every man in the audience wanted to Every man in the audience wanted to hear what the ex-Secretary had to say. As he touched upon each question that he took up for consideration there was applause. When he said that "the flag had not lost the power of benediction," there was applause. When he mentioned the name of McKinley the delegates cheered his memory. When he named Senator Hanna the loudest and the most sincere and most long-sustained applause of the whole session was called forth.

A handsome tribute was paid to Mr.

A handsome tribute was paid to Mr Root when he ended his remarks. Then Graeme Stewart, the outgoing Illinois member of the national committee, stepped forward and tried to give a gavel to Mr. Root. The band would not allow him to do it, however, for it had a medley of patrictic airs that had to be played. When "Dixie" was reached there were cheers.

When the end came Mr. Stewart provided

Mr. Root with a gold mounted gavel simi-lar to that which Mr. Payne had. The usual routine motions were made by Senator Dick of Ohio, the successor of Senator Hanna, ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, and ex-Senator McComas of Mary-Montana, and ex-Senator McComas of Maryland. When the time came for the announcement of the committee selections of the delegations Mr. Root informed the convention of the action of the national committee in allowing two delegates to Porto Rico and six delegates with two votes to the Philippine Islands. He asked if the convention was ready to indorse the action of the committee. Senator Foraker action of the committee. Senator Foraker of Ohio moved that the delegates be ad-mitted, and the motion was carried, although several of the Illinois delegates voted in the

negative. While this was going on delegates, alteras they could. The proceedings could hardly be heard because of the sound of tramping feet. This exodus began at 1:37 o'clock, an hour and twenty-two minutes after Mr. Payne had called the meeting to order.

CONVENTION VOTES TO GO TO THE PAIR

After the names of the various commit-teemen had been handed in, Senator De-pew announced that he had an invitation addressed to the convention from the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition asking them to go to St. Louis at the expense of the exposition after the adjournment of the convention and take in the show for nothing. The exposition the show for nothing. The exposition was to pay the railroad and entrance expenses of the delegates who accept the invitation. The convention voted to accept it, and a committee, made up of Senator Depew, ex-Senator Carter, Senator Foraker, Gov. Van Sant and L. F. Barker of Missouri, was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, find out who was going and get into communication with the exposition Then the convention adjourned until to-

morrow at noon. GREAT SPEECH, SAY ALL. Ex-Secretary Root Gets a Shower of Con-

gratulations. CHICAGO, June 21 .- "That was a great speech," said ex-Gov. Frank S. Black of New York, when Elihu Root had finished in the convention. Such comment from Mr. Black is all the

more worthy of attention because of his own abilities as an orator. "That speech showed careful and intellectual preparation," said Senator Depew. and here also was another case of the Sir

Rupert business. "That was the finest speech I ever heard." said Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston.

said Judge G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Kingston, the Republican neighbor of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker.

"There was meat in the speech," continued Judge Hasbrouck, "and it will be read by every business man and farmer in this country, pondered over, and all of its statements will bring cheer to the Republicant."

These were only a few of the remarks These were only a few of the remarks heard about Mr. Root's speech. It was regarded in many respects as the greatest Mr. Root ever delivered. All the way through he had himself well in hand. His voice was rather husky at times, but he was listened to most attentively. When he mentioned Mark Hanna's name tears rolled down the faces of Elmer Dover, Senator Hanna's secretary for many years, and John R. Molloy, the reading clerk of the convention, who, as an Ohio man, was and John R. Molloy, the reading clerk of the convention, who, as an Ohio man, was associated from his boyhood with Senator Hanna. Mr. Root's references to McKinley were received with a silence that was reverential, and when he said that these two dead Republican statesmen would wish that the work of the Republican party be carried on by Theodore Roosevelt and those now in command of the Republican forces, the first great outburst of the convention was heard. Mr. Root is stopping at the Chicago Club. He has been showered with congratulations. ered with congratulations.

### LOUISIANA SAYS PARKER.

Delegates Instructed to Vote for Him With Provision for a Dark Horse.

New Orleans, June 21.—The Louisiana
Democratic convention, in session at Baton
Rouge last night, elected Gov. N. C. Blanchard, United States Senators Murphy J.

Foster and S. D. McEnery and Chairman Foster and S. D. McEnery and Chairman Kruteschnitt of the Demoratic State committee delegates at large to the St. Louis convention. The resolutions instruct the delegates to

The resolutions instruct the delegates to vote for Judge Alton B. Parker for President, describing him as a "Democrat who has been true to his party in days of adversity as well as prosperity. A man whose faith in and love for the great basic principles of our American form of government, whose wisdom and patriotism and essential Americanism, as exemplified by his whole course of life, as well on the bench as on the farm, commend him to us in this orisis in our country's history as the most available, acceptable and typical Democrat to be selected as our candidate for the highest office in the gift of man."

The delegates are authorized to absolve themselves from instructions only by a two-thirds vote, whenever they deem this necessary. The delegation must vote as a unit.

PLATFORM MAKERS HARD AT IT

ROOSEVELT-LODGE DRAFT SURE TO BE ADOPTED.

The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Resolutions is Overwhelmingly in Favor of It—Small Fight Over Tariff Plank-The Gold Standard Reamrmed.

CHICAGO, June 21 .- The Republican national platform will be presented to the convention to-morrow. To-night a sub-committee of the committee on resolutions is sitting up over it and will bring it into shape. All indications point to a complete victory for the declaration of principles laid down by President Roosevelt and put into words by Senator Lodge.

The sub-committee on platform is over whelmingly in favor of the Roosevelt-Lodge draft and will so report it to the full committee on resolutions between now and the time the convention is called

to order at noon to-morrow. The platform, as drawn and as it will go before the convention, contains a recital of the things accomplished by the Republican party in the terms of McKinley and Roosevelt. It indorses Mr. Roosevelt's administration. It praises his prosecution of trusts and condemns illegal combinations of capital. It commends his course in summoning the coal operators and President John Mitchell of the coal miners union to Washington and getting them to arrange for a settlement of their differences.

It practically promises the Filipinos that they shall have home rule if they keep on progressing toward the goal of enlightened civilization. It contains a short financial plank, which reaffirms adherence to the gold standard.

The only real fight up to the time this is written has been over the tariff plank and there is no warrant for saying that it was much of a fight at that Senator Lodge, who was selected as chairman of the resolutions committee in accordance with the President's wish, appointed a sub-committee on platform that was composed of about twice as many tariff "stand-patters" as tariff revisionists.

The sub-committee is composed of thirteen members, of whom nine are United States Senators. Its members are Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, Mr. Lauterbach of New York, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Senator Foraker of Ohio, Senator Hopkins of Illinois, Senator Clarke of Wyoming, Senator Nelson of Minnesota, Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, Senator Heyburn of Idaho, Mr. Short of California, Mr. Blythe of Iowa, and Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

Most of them think with the President that the tariff had better be left alone. According to an eminent statesman and mathematician the sub-committee

Lodge, Gallinger, Lauterbach, Dalzell, Foraker. Beveridge and Blythe are against tariff revision; Hopkins will "stand pat" if Roose velt asks him to. Clarke will probably stand pat, but is really in favor of revision Nelson and Heyburn are for revision and as for Short, nobody knows what he wil

organizations who are here make practically the same alignment. Clarke, they put in the "stand pat" column, but take Beveridge out, with the reservation that ne "will do what he is told" by the Lord only knows who. Senator Lodge gave the sub-committee

a peep at the platform when it began its irst session. Just before dinner time and at the night session now going on. he let everybody on the sub-committee inspec thoroughly and xpress his views.
The tariff provision closely follow The tariff provision closely follows the tariff planks of the 1896 and 1900 national platforms and that of the Massachusetts Republican platform of 1904. It is a "stand ref."

stand pat. It admits that the tariff is not a sacred it should be altered, but it holds out no it should be altered, but it holds out no hope that there is to be a revision at this time, or in the near future. While following generally the lines of the Massachusetts platform, the national tariff plank differs from it in one particular. In the Massachusetts platform, it was said that "no revision should be undertaken unless the hearest will more than compensate the vision should be undertaken unless the benefit will more than compensate the inevitable disturbance of business which attends any revision of tariff schedules.

This does not appear in the plank contained in Senator Lodge's draft. It was stricken out a linear service of the s

tained in Senator Lodge's draft. It was stricken out as unnecessary and as being a little too plain in indicating that there was no intention of revising the tariff.

The plank as it was submitted to the sub-committee also contained a little encouragement to those who want reciprocity. In substance the Roosevelt-Lodge plank says that the protection of American industries is a primary principle of the Republican party and should be maintained, although it is recognized that the tariff publican party and should be maintained, although it is recognized that the tariff is not sacred or unchangeable, and the rates of duty may be altered whenever changed conditions at home or the expansion of our commerce with other countries shall make it necessary. It is held that the Republican party is the only one that can properly revise the tariff. If the Democratic party attempted it, financial disaster would result.

party attempted it, financial disaster would result.

There is a prospect that the reciprocity feature may be changed somewhat. Senator Allison has drawn a reciprocity provision which the sub-committee is considering, and the great influence of the senior Senator from Iowa is likely to have weight.

The Philippines delegates are making a fight before the sub-committee to obtain a reduction of 25 per cent. in the tariff rates of that country and the promise of ultimate free trade. They submitted a tentative plank to that effect to the sub-committee to-night.

The New York delegation held a meeting to-night and decided upon a tariff plank which it regarded as more satisfactory than that in the Lodge platform. The idea of the New York plank is to placate both the ultra-protectionists of the East and the revisionists of the West. Mr. Lauterbach took the proposed plank to the sub-committee.

took the proposed plank to the sub-committee.

Word came out of the sub-committee
rooms after 11 o'clock to-night that a row
was going on over reciprocity. It was
said that President McKinley's utterances on
reciprocity in the speech he delivered at
Buffalo the day before he was assassinated
were being considered by the sub-committee
for incorporation in the platform as the
policy of the Republican party.
From indications at this hour the subcommittee is likely to be in session until 2
or 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.
By midnight the stand pat tariff plank

that the Louge plank was adopted exactly as presented.

The Allison reciprocity plank was presented to the sub-committee as a substitute for the Massachusetts reciprocity plank. Representative Dalzell is making a fight against it in the sub-committee.

WOMEN DEMAND SUFFRAGE PLANE. Prior to the consideration of the prepared platform, the committee and the sub-committee began hearing delegations and others who wanted to get things in. Every one of them was very much in earnest, and every one of them felt pretty sure that the platform as drawn in Washington did not inderse his or her particular "ism." So they descended upon the committee and demanded that they be heard, and, being good natured and agreeable and glad of a chance to postpone its real business until evening, the committee consented.

When the door of the conference room fiew open in response to the committee's order, there entered a group of women. W. & J. SLOANE

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The room was full of tobacco smore and most of the committeemen were sitting around in easy attitudes with waistocats unbuttoned. It was hot in the room and everybody felt bored. But when the women entered there was a change. Cigar stumps were hastily thrown away or concealed, and newspapers and fans were used to drive away the thick clouds of tobacco smoke. The women coughed, but not from embarrassment. They were not disconcerted by being shown into the presence of so many men. They announced that they represented the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and wanted to be heard.

represented the National American Woman's Suffrege Association and wanted to
be heard.

It is a pity that the members of the committee did not hear all that was said, but,
with half a dozen pretty girls among the
newly arrived contingent, they found their
attention divided. Mrs. Catherin Waugh
McCulloch of Chicago was at the head of
the delegation. She is something of a politician herself, but does not confine her
efforts to any particular political party.
It was Mrs. McCulloch who wrote the equal
suffrage plank in the Illinois Democratic
platform. She was followed by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio
Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Celia
Barker Willis of Chicago and the Rev.
Olympia Brown of Madison, Wis. The
last named speaker told the committee
that President Roosevelt was in favor of
woman suffrage. She said in a confidential
whisper that the committee need not be
afraid to put an equal suffrage plank in the
platform, because Republican victory was
a sure thing this year.

Her main argument was that the wives
of the farmers and mechanics with whom
she had talked, and about whom the men
of the Republican party knew nothing,
had told her that they were in favor of
being able to vote.

When the women had fluttered out, encouraged by smiles and cordial handshakes,
if not by promises, and leaving behind
a proposed plank declaring for the submission to the States of an amendment to
the Constitution permitting women to
vote. Representative Richard Bartholdt
of St. Louis made a plea for the adoption
of a plank favoring the settlement of international differences by arbitration. He
said he was not telling any secret when
he announced that Fresident Roosevelt
was a fighter and a killer and loved the mill
of blood. When he got through the occupant of the White House stood revealed as
an apostle of peace, carrying an olive branch
in one hand and a bottle of oil--not necessarily olive oil--in the other. be heard.

pant of the White House stood revealed as an apostle of peace, carrying an olive branch in one hand and a bottle of oil—not necessarily olive oil—in the other.

By this time most of the members of the committee were tired and said so. It was arranged that the full committee should rise and the sub-committee on platform should stay in session to hear whoever might come. The sub-committee did as it was ordered, but found it mighty tedious work. It held out for an hour and a half, hearing several persons with pat planks. One of these was Dr. Robert Reyburn of the District of Columbia, who is the leader the District of Columbia, who is the leader of two members. He told what a shame it was that people in the capital of the nation did not have the right to vote and left with the sub-committee this little suggestion

the sub-committee this little suggestion for the platform:

"Resolved, That the rights of suffrage and a representative form of government should be restored to the people of the District of Columbia."

As Mr. Reyburn came out of the committee room H. L. Johnson of Georgia arrived in a flurry. He couldn't get at the sub-committee just then, so he sent in a plank declaring against the peonage system reading this way:

plank declaring against the peoliage system reading this way:

"The growth of a new system of involuntary servitude in several States without conviction through the courts, and known as peonage, appalls the conscience of the country, and we commend to the Republican members of Congress the enactment of such additional laws as will effectually foolid and surply the same."

of such additional laws as will effectually forbid and punish the same."

Mr. Johnson is colored. While he was waiting outside the committee room he was approached by another of his race, who wanted to argue about the treatment of negroes in the South. The newcomer said that he had a Government position, but he wasn't afraid to say that he wouldn't vote for any man who didn't look out for the negro. Roosevelt was all right, he said, but he was not so sure of Fairbanks, and Indiana, where the colored people held the balance of power, would go Democratic if the platform did not say something about a law for letting the colored man cast his ballot in Southern States.

For the rest of the subcommittee's first session the time was devoted to hearing an

For the rest of the subcommittee's first session the time was devoted to hearing an argument by A. N. Johnson, an Alabama colored delegate, about the proposal to reduce the representation in Congress of Southern States which had disfranchised the negro. He objected to this plan because, he said, it would cut the negro off entirely from representation. He thought it would be better to have the Federal Government take charge of Congress elections. This proposal caused a long discussion, and the subcommittee was at it when the pangs of hunger compelled its members to go to dinner and prepare for the real business that came before it to-night.

for the real business that came before it to-night.

TO BAR OFFICEROLDERS.

C. W. Thomas, one of the Illinois delegates, presented the resolutions in the convention to-day providing, among other things, that Federal and State officeholders should not serve on any body having the right to call a convention to elect delegates to the national convention. It provided also, that every convention which sent delegates to a national convention should be the sole judge of the election and qualification of its own members. Mr. Thomas had Temporary Chairman Root refer the resolution to the committee on resolutions and platform, but this committee decided that it was none of its business, and sent Mr. Thomas to the rules committee, where he and Senator Hopkins of Illinois advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

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NEW GRIND ON FAIRBANKS. No Peacock Feathers for Me, Says Uncle Joe Cannon

CHICAGO, June 21 .- Senator Fairbanks is now called "The Veiled Lady of the Wabash." This is Uncle Joe Cannon's latest on the Vice-Presidential nomination: "Do you suppose that at my age I am going to let them stick a peacock feather in the back of my neck and then break my neck trying

to admire it?"

Cornelius N. Bliss said to-night: "Yes, it is very quiet here, a very quiet convention, indeed. Some of our critics have tried to liken this convention to the Cleveland convention of 1892 and how the dulness of those two conventions were the first indications of the defeat of the candidates nominated in those years. My answer to that is it was very quiet in Philadelphia four years ago when Mr. McKinley was renominated and when there was just about as many ripples as there have been here over the Vice-Presidency.

"We all remember how quiet it was in Philadelphia four years ago, and yet we won a glorious victory. The quietness here has no foreboding for me. I do not believe in being overconfident; I believe in being overconfident; I believe in being overconfident; I believe in the alightest ground for believing other than that Roosevelt and Fairbanks will certainly be elected. That was a very great speech that Mr. Root made in the convention. He deserves the heartiest thanks of all and the gratitude of the Republican party of this country."

The Hon. Francis Hendricks of Syracuse. State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, says that he has heard whispers to the effect that Roosevelt and Fairbanks are to lose New York State this fall. "What nonsense," said Mr. Hendricks. "All the indications that I see point to New York State. All the Republicans of New York State. All the Republicans here have tried to get something out of Mr. Hendricks as to the candidate for State Senator to succeed the Hon. Horace White. It has been said all along that Bert Hiscock is to be the candidate gainst Senator White. Mr. Hendricks as it that it was not yet time to talk about that matter.

Senator Sperweed Turned Dewn. to admire it?" Cornelius N. Bliss said to-night: "Yes.

Senator Sherwood Turned Down. BATH, N. Y., June 21.-State Sens Franklin D. Sherwood, of Hornellsville was turned down here to-day by delegates from his own city who replaced him on the county committee with W. H. Praugen. Sherwood has been committeeman from Hornellsville for years. The kick against him was that he waanted everything. The Steuben County Republican convention, held here to-day, was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling present incumbents of offices being renominated without convention avenut the corresponding areas.

nated without opposition except the core

Nominated for Congress. Louisiana, First district, Adolph Meyer, Dem. lilinois, First district, John Oedman, Dem. lilinois, Third district, Willis C. Stone, Dem. lilinois, Fourth district, George P. Foster. Dem. lilinois, Fifth district, Charles J. Vopicka, Dem. lilinois, Sixth district, George P. Gubbins, Dem. lilinois, Seventh district, George S. Foster, Dem. lilinois, Eighth district, William P. Harrison em.

Illinois, Tenth district. James Turnock, Dem

SAYS TEACHER KICKED HIM. Fifteen-Year-Old Boy Charges Brutal Usage and Gets a Summons. Hugh Murray, 15 years old, of 349 West Forty-ninth street, got a summons yester-

day afternoon in the West Side court for one of the teachers in Public School 58, in one of the teachers in Public School 58, in West Fifty-second street.

The boy had been confined to his home since June 3, when, he told the Magistrate, he was knocked down, kicked in the face and otherwise maltreated by this teacher because of a slight infraction of the rules of the school.

of the school.

The boy's father showed to the Court a photograph of young Murray taken a day after this alleged assault. The boy's face as pictured was so much out of shape that one could scarcely recognize it as a likeness of the lad who was in court.

Murray said that he would have a dozen Murray said that he would have a dozen ritnesses who would appear in his behalf

MARRIED.

to-day.

DARRACH-RUST .- On Monday, June 20, 1901. at St. John's Church, Hagerstown, Md. b. of Mr. N. A. Rust, to Bradford Darrach.

DIED.

HUNGERFORD.-Entered into rest, William Sumner UNGERFORD.—Entered into rest, witham Summer of Mining Engineers, on Sunday, June 19, 1901. at Artington, N. J., aged & years.

Funeral from his late residence, 616 Belgrove Drive, on Wednesday, the 22d, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 1:30 train from Chambers st., New York. Interment in the Arting-

ERNER .-- At Great Barrington, Mass., on Tu day, June 21, 1904, Charles Henry Kerner, beloved husband of Emma L. Kerner. Services will be held at St. James's Church, Great Harrington, at 1 o'clock, Thursday, June 28 Train leaves New York at 9:28 A. M. It is 10 quested that no flowers be sent.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 21, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. B. F. Batchelder, 142 West 104th st., Henry Clay Mathews.
Funeral service at St. Michael's Episcopal Church

soth st. and Amsterdam av., on Thursday June 38, at 13 e'clock. Interment in Kensi Cemetery, 2:08 P. M. train. TALLMADGE.—In the first year of his age, at his residence, 20 West 17th st., on June 20, 1904.
Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, son of the late Recorder Frederick A. Tallmadge, of New

York city.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's in the Bowery, 2d av., 10th and 11th sts., on Thurs day, June 22, at 2:30 P. M. The members of the Some of the Revolution will assemble in the Hall of the New York Historical Society.

2d av., corner lith et., at 2 o'clock. Intermen at Litchfield, Conn., at the convenience of the family. Please emit flowers. WEIDEMEYER.—On Tuesday, June 21, 1904. Mary C., wife of the late John W. Weldemeyer. Puneral services at her late residence. 692 West End av., New York, on Friday morning. June 24, ca 26 e'electe.

CEMETERIES.

Stand R. R.; office at West 18th St., N. V.